(28) Calming the Sea (Mt. 8:23-27; Mk. 4:35-41; Lk. 8:22-25)

- 1. Slipping away.
 - a. Crowds and would-be followers were becoming distractions (Matt. 8:18-22).
 - b. Go over to the other side.
 - 1) Gaulanitis and Decapolis were the regions to the east of the Sea of Galilee.
 - 2) Gaulanitis was ruled by Philip the Tetrarch from his capital of Caesarea Philippi.
 - 3) Decapolis was a group of largely autonomous Greek cities administered by the Romans through the province of Syria.
 - c. Just as He was (Mk. 4:36 cf. 4:1) meaning that His exit from the Bible class was swift and direct.
- 2. Storming away.
 - a. Great storm (σεισμός μέγας seismos megas). The boat was being covered by the waves (τὸ πλοῖον καλύπτεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν κυμάτων to ploion kaluptesthai) (Matt. 8:24).
 - b. Fierce gale of wind (λαῖλαψ μεγάλη ἀνέμου lailaps megalē anemou). The boat was filling up (γεμίζεσθαι τὸ πλοῖον gemizesthai to ploion) (Mark 4:37).
 - c. Fierce gale of wind. They began to be swamped and to be in danger (συνεπληροῦντο καὶ ἐκινδύνευον suneplērounto kai ekinduneuon) (Luke).
- 3. Sleeping away (καθεύδω katheudō Matt. & Mark; ἀφυπνόω aphupnoō Luke).
 - a. He must have been exhausted to sleep through such a storm.
 - b. His time was in such short supply that He caught naps whenever and wherever He could.
- 4. Save us!
 - a. Lord (κύριος kurios $^{#2962}_{717x}$) (Matt), Teacher (διδάσκαλος didaskalos $^{#1320}_{59x}$) (Mark), Master (ἐπιστάτης epistatēs $^{#1988}_{7x}$) (Luke).
 - b. Save us ($\sigma \tilde{\omega} \sigma \sigma v s \bar{o} s on a or. imper. \sigma \omega \zeta \omega s \bar{o}_i z \bar{o}^{\#4982}_{106x}$) (Matt.)
 - c. We are perishing ($\dot{\alpha}\pi o\lambda\lambda\dot{\nu}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ pres.mid.ind. $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{o}\lambda\lambda\nu\mu\iota$ apollumi $^{\#622}_{_{90x}}$) (Matt., Mark, Luke).
 - d. Don't you care? (οὐ μέλει σοι ou melei soi) (Mark).
 - e. Of course He cares! He has come into the world in order to "save" those who are "perishing."
- 5. Silencing the tempest(s).
 - a. The disciples' tempest. Little or absent faith had left the disciples afraid. Failure to fear the Lord led to carnal fear.
 - b. The weather condition. The circumstantial conditions for the failed test were brought to an end.
 - c. Were these natural winds or spirit beings? Ps. 104:4
 - d. Was this Divine authority, Messianic authority, or Adamic authority?
- 6. Surprising Success.
 - a. Failure in the application led to additional learning.
 - b. Little or absent faith requires a greater understanding and appreciation for God's sovereignty.
 - c. This understanding and appreciation is developed through a more intimate personal relationship with Jesus Christ.